FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849. [NO. 1696.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW BOOKS.

"AN EXAMINATION of the Doctrine declared and the powers claimed by the Rt. Rev. L. Silliman Ives, in his Pastoral to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. By a Lay Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina."

KENNEDY'S Life of Wirt; Dr. Hawks's Work on Egypt; Life of Robespierre; The Puritan and his Daughter, by Paulding; The Physician and his Patient; Chalmers's Miscellanies; Chalmers's Posthumous Works; Smyth's Lectures on Modern History; The American Farm Book; Home Influences; American Cookery; Ranlett's Architect; The Caxtons, by Bulwer; The Gambler's Wife; Sequel to Monte Christo; Lady Alice; Hume's England; Macaulay's England, (cheap Editions); Poems of Amelia (Mrs. Welby of Kentucky); Butler's Analogy; Bishop Ives's Pastoral Letter, and Sermons; The Doctrine of Repentance, by Hanson, (a reply to Bishop Ives on that point;) A Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church; The Methodist Harmonist, (patent notes) With a variety of School Books, among which, The American School Reader, so highly recommended by President Morgan, of Edgeworth School, Greensborough.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

COOK & POWELL

ARE now receiving and opening their FALL STOCK, embracing their usual variety of Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Hollow-ware and Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, and an

Extensive Stock of Groceries,

To which they invite the attention of dealers visiting this place. Orders for any description of Goods from this market, will be carefully and promptly executed.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95-3w

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Has just received a small assortment of

Bohemian Cut Glass.
Toilet Bottles.
Flower Vases, &c.

All very beautiful, and which he expects to sell very shortly.

Also, some choice
English Soaps and Perfumery.
Also for sale,
Superior Cologne Water,
by the Gallon, Quart, or Bottle.

November 26, 1849. 95 tf

CLOTHING.

NOW opening, a handsome assortment of CLOTHING, amongst which may be found, Cloth Cloaks; Dress, Frock, and Sacks and Over-coats, in great variety, purchased in New York late in the season and at very reduced prices, and will be sold at a small advance. Persons desiring such articles, will do well to examine these Goods.

COOK & POWELL.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95-3w

Just Received,

Sage.
Hops.
Gum Drops.
Yeast Powders.
Mace.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Swaim's Panacea.
Sweet Oil.
London Mustard.
Ground Ginger.
" Pepper.
" Cloves, &c., &c.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thomas Green and Howell Green, by their Guardian Nathan T. Bowdon, Garrett Parker and wife Priscilla, James Bowdon and wife Jane, and Mary Green, ex Robert Green, Adm'r of Claiborn Green, dec'd, David A. Ray, Jane Green, and the said Robert Green

vs.

IT appearing on affidavit, that the Defendant, Jane Green, is a resident of Mississippi, the said Jane Green is hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or said Bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Richmond, at Office in Rockingham, the 27th day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 95-6w

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN, } Trustees.
H. McNEILL,

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

$200 REWARD.

By His Excellency Chas. Manly, Governor of the State of N. Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to me that ANN K. SIMPSON stands charged, by the finding of the Grand Jury for the County of Cumberland, with the murder of Alexander C. Simpson; and that the said Ann K. Simpson has made her escape.

Now, to the end that the said Ann K. Simpson may be brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Ann K. Simpson to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland, or for her arrest and confinement in any Jail within this State.

L.S. GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive Department in the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

CHAS. MANLY.

By the Governor:
LANGDON C. MANLY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

"ANN K. SIMPSON is a woman of small stature; has very black hair, dark complexion, large black eyes, small nose, and large mouth, with her upper lip slightly projecting. When last seen, was dressed in deep mourning. She is about 19 years of age."

15 Valuable NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of December, Fifteen Valuable NEGROES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; mostly valuable Boys and Girls. The sale will be upon a credit of six months, note and security with interest from date, or purchasers may substitute their notes in either of the Banks in this place.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r of
John S. Pearson, dec'd.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1849.

Valuable MILL in Fayetteville.

AT the same time and place, will be offered for sale, the Valuable Grist Mill known as the Anderson Mill, in the town of Fayetteville.

Also, 1000 Acres of LAND, well timbered, situated near the Murchison or Pearson Mills, about 15 miles West of Fayetteville.

And, many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms at sale.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r.

Nov. 26. 95

NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, IN FAYETTEVILLE.

THIS Paper, which has been in existence two years and a half, continues to be published, and has been highly recommended by the Press, generally, and, recently, by the Baptist Cape Fear Association.

TERMS—To single subscribers, $1 50 pr. year. Clubs of 5, and upwards, $1 each.

Address, post-paid, WM. POTTER, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THIS is the title of a weekly Newspaper, published in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman, devoted to Temperance and general reading, on the following low terms, viz:

To single subscribers, $1 50 per year.
To clubs of 5, and upwards, 1 " "

Stolen from the Subscriber,

ON the night of the 21st inst., a large sorrel Horse, well mounted, with a small lump on the upper part of the right shoulder. The horse was seen at Murdoch McKenzie's, on the Morganton Road, 40 miles above Fayetteville, in the possession of a negro, who said he was from Union county, N. C. Any person returning said horse, or giving me any information of him, will be liberally rewarded. Address Nathan T. Bowdon, Powellton Post Office, Richmond county, N. C.

Nov. 24, 1849. 95-2w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR DECEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 148, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1849.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 of 1,693, 10 of 1,200, 20 of 510, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters		$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	35 00

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME!

ALL PRIZES! NO BLANKS!

Capitals $60,000!

$25,000!! $15,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class M, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1849.

ALL PRIZES!

SCHEME:

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 25,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,398, 2 of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,200, 20 of 1,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Those tickets with only ONE drawn No. $20 prizes.

Those tickets with NO DRAWN No. $6 prizes.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$220 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	110 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	55 00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	27 50

38,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $2,500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 153, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1849.

14 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $38,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,158, 20 of 2,500, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
95td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of the December Term next of our County Court, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order of the Court.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

Nov. 19, 1849. 94-3w

Fall and Winter 1849.

WE are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—ALSO—

6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted,
50 dozen Fur Hats; fine Wool ditto,
300 Gingham and Silk Umbrellas & Parasols,
300 common Cotton ditto,
Men's and Boys' Caps, a good assortment,
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of Country Merchants and others.

Call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-6w

NOW RECEIVING,

AT THE FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

GREEN and Black Teas, crushed and powdered Sugar, Nuts, Prunes, Fig Paste, (new article,) Currants, Citron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ground Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, Camphor, Indigo, Starch, Chocolate, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Prunes, Sperm Candles, Sardines, butter and water Crackers, soda and wine Biscuits, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and Havana Segars, Farina, common Segars, &c. &c.

W. PRIOR.

Oct 27, 1849. 91-6w

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.

Sept. 10. 84-3m

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools; &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self-cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 91-Y

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', Children's and Servants' BOOTS and SHOES.

Their stock is very large, and embraces almost every variety of style and quality, and will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

Also, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Blacking, &c. With a general assortment of Trunks and Window Shades, at very low prices.

Nov. 6, 1849. 92-6w

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.

Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to "The Fayetteville Hotel Company" at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Seven Shares of Stock in said Company, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of Shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.

Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four.—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.

Nov. 13, 1849. 94

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up-land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.

Nov. 17, 1849. 94tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.

November 27, 1849. 95-tC

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has at last received his full supply of the above, which, having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low, many articles cheaper than heretofore.

E. J. HALE

Oct. 29.

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25.

NEW CROP RAISINS.

60 WHOLE, Half, and Quarter Boxes, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94-4w

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the 27th December 1849, the vacant LOT, West of the Store of C. T. Haigh & Son, on Hay street.

Also, a vacant LOT on Franklin street, West of the Bank of the State.

Terms, &c. at Sale.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Nov. 19, 1849. 94ts

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs.

Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

2000 LBS. MOUNTAIN BUTTER, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 19, 1849. 94-3w

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent, New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

We learn from the Pittsburg Morning Post that Lecky Harper, Esq., its able and fearless editor, has been indicted for a libel by the grand jury of Alleghany county.

But we anticipate much amusement out of this prosecution. Mr. Harper will, of course, produce the best evidence which the nature of the case affords, and that will be the testimony of General Taylor, J. H. Clay Mudd, and other dignitaries of the Whig party. It is true, the proceeding will present the chief magistrate of the republic in a ridiculous and discreditable attitude before the country; but General Taylor's friends have chosen this method of vindicating his fame, and Mr. Harper, of course, will be justified in taking all legal measures to defend himself. The democracy will stand by him, and, we hope, supply him with ample means to make a vigorous and effective defence.

Comments by the N. Y. Commercial.

We purposely omit, from the Union's paragraph, all references which might serve to indicate the nature of the libel with which the Pittsburg editor is charged by a grand jury of his fellow citizens, or the person against whom that libel was directed; making these omissions because we wish to direct public attention, and public condemnation, to the reprehensible, disorganizing, unrepublican, unpatriotic spirit of the position taken by the editors of the Union in reference to the matter. We propose to examine that position, briefly, with regard to the principle involved, and without any reference to individuals, or to the particular circumstances.

We see, here, a citizen accused, in due and legal form, by a duly constituted and legal organ, appointed to vindicate the peace and decorum of society, of a crime, specifically defined by law, and forbidden by the law, as a wrong upon the community. Now what is the duty of a republican citizen, a good patriot, under such circumstances? Is it to take sides, at the outset, with the accused, against the community, its tribunals and its officers appointed to vindicate the laws? Or is it to stand by, to aid and support the latter to the extent of his ability, and, at all events, to remain quiet and interpose no obstacle to the march of justice? Common sense and common honesty supply the answer.

But the editors of the Washington Union, loudly professing their warm devotion to republicanism, to every republican interest, and to the supremacy of "law and order" as among the foremost of republican interests, range themselves at once on the side of the alleged criminal, and against the maintenance of the public weal. They avow their desire for the defeat of the prosecution, the triumph of the accused; without knowing, or asking, or caring, whether he has or has not violated the law, and incurred its penalty, they declare their hope that he may be able to defy it; they call upon their party to aid him with its means, its countenance and its influence, and they promise themselves much "amusement" from his efforts and the efforts of the party to this end. Such is the patriotism, such is the republicanism, such is the public spirit of the Union and its conductors.

And what is the avowed motive? A chuckling hope that the chief magistrate of the nation—the elected representative and head of the people—may be shown up in a "ridiculous and discreditable" attitude. That a veteran servant of the country, whose services are recognised with gratitude and whose personal character is admitted to be honorable and estimable, may be exposed to the derision not only of the republic for which he has toiled, but of foreign nations, like the clown in the ring whose ludicrous mishaps are the jest of the barren spectator. *This* is the notable, the honorable consummation to which the patriotic conductors of the Union look forward with delight; this is the crowning climax for the attainment of which they hope the "means" of the Democracy will be lavished with a liberal hand! Shame, shame on such base devotion to party animosity!

The Bloom of Age.—A good Woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her family she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshipper and the exemplary christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy; who has been the friend of man and God; whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, a devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom of youth, let her love truth and virtue; and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets, ever fresh and ever new.

[*Selected.*]

California.—The emigration from the United States to this land of gold is apparently still on the increase. Numerous vessels are leaving our shores every day, with passengers and materials for houses, &c., for the thousands of people who are thrown together on the shores of the Pacific, many of them without a decent room wherein to shelter themselves. More than fifty sail of vessels have left the United States since the 1st of this month.

A satirist has truthfully said that if men could come out of their graves and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think that they had got *into the wrong graves.*

As a lady was viewing herself in a mirror, she said to her daughter: "What would you give to be as *handsome* as I am?" "Just as much," replied the daughter, "as you would give to be as *young* as I am."

Men distinguished for their patriotism have in all ages been distinguished for their longevity. No less than THIRTEEN of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of American Independence lived to the patriarchal age of 81 and upwards, viz:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts	91
Samuel Adams do	84
Robert Treat Paine do	83
Benjamin Franklin do	84
William Williams, of Connecticut	81
William Floyd, of Long Island	87
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	83
George Wythe do	80
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland	80
Francis Lewis, of South Wales	90
Total	1,120

This is an average of eighty-six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time-honored thirteen" over fourscore is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

Boston Journal.

Doctor's Bills in California.—The following is a specimen:

Mr. A—— B—— to G. R. Dr.

To 7 Dover's powders, $6	$42
4 oz. evaporating Lotion, $4	16
4 oz. Dover's powders,	24
4 oz. evaporating Lotion,	16
4 Dover's powders,	24
1 bottle Lotion,	16
1 do. lead do.	16

The charges are not however out of the way, compared with medical charges usually in this country. One can hardly get through a fever under $1000. Other luxuries of the kind in proportion.

We understand, says the New Brunswick Union, that by the death of the late John Potter, his son-in law, Commodore Stockton, has received an addition of $24,000 per annum. The annual income of the Commodore can hardly be estimated at less than one hundred thousand dollars, probably more.

Where they learn it.—"I don't see where my children learn such things," is one of the most common phrases in a mother's vocabulary. A little incident, which we happened to be an eye-witness to, may perhaps help to solve the enigma. We smiled a little at the time, but we have thought a good deal of it since, and we trust not without profit.

"Bub," screamed out a little bright-eyed girl, somewhat under six years of age, to a youngster who was seated on the curb-stone, making hasty pudding of the mud in the gutter: "Bub, you-good-for-nothing little scamp, you come right into the house this minute, or I'll beat you till the skin comes off."

"Why, Angelina, Angelina, dear, what do you mean? where did you learn such talk?" exclaimed her mother, in a wondering tone, as she stood on the steps curtsying to a friend.

Angelina looked up very innocently, and answered—"Why, mother, you see we are playing, and he's my little boy, and I am scolding him, just as you did me this morning, that's all."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

Sale of Peale's Museum by the Sheriff.—Peale's immense collection of curiosities, known as the Philadelphia Museum, at the Masonic Hall, was sold this morning by the sheriff. It was bid off by P. T. Barnum, Esq. the great Museum proprietor, for $3,500. The collection cost originally over $100,000.

Society in Philadelphia.—The Daily News states the estimated population of Philadelphia at the present time to be 350,000; or, in other words, 70,000 families. Of this number only 2,000 families have a competency for support above manual labor; 20,000 depend upon mechanical and professional branches; and the residue of 47,000 is divided into two parts, viz: 30,000 who labor, or are desirous of laboring, and 17,000 who resort to illegitimate and criminal means for a livelihood. Of the latter class, 6,000 are supposed to be beggars; 4,000 who depend upon the offal of the streets and what they can collect from the kitchens of the wealthy; 3,000 who steal; 1,000 who starve for want of any kind of support, and 3,000 who follow a promiscuous livelihood.—Such are the state of society in Philadelphia and the elements which compose it.

There is an almost constant stream of emigration through this place—particularly of negroes. Many thousands of the latter must have passed here this Fall for the South-west.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

We are informed by Mr. Sawyer, keeper of the Toll Gate at this place, that since the 2d inst., 45,760 Hogs have passed this place *en route* for a Southern market. Pork is selling here at 3 cents per pound, gross, for cash.

Buncombe News.

"We might as well have Queen Victoria, or any other respectable woman, at the head of the government, as Gen. Taylor."—*Union.*

We trust that our friends of the Union, will not labor to inculcate such a *monarchical* idea! It is an opinion, which, though privately entertained by them, ought never to be publicly expressed.

Alex. Gaz.

At the Bourbon, Kentucky, fair, a few days since, Governor Crittenden's daughter received the prize of a silver cup, valued at one hundred dollars, for the best quilt exhibited. This is a triumph far above rank or station.

A contemporary, probably a crabbed bachelor, has the following highly libellous poke at married ladies:—

"Men, dying, make their wills; but wives
Escape a work so sad—
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?"

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 1849.

Mr. Hale: We were so much interested with a recent visit to the Cape Fear, that we hope a few words concerning it will not be entirely uninteresting to you.

It is believed that for beauty and interest, for picturesque waterfalls and grand mountain prospects, Western North Carolina is surpassed by but very few countries in the world. But while the genius of Irving has presented in bold relief the snow-capped Rocky mountains, with all the luxuriant plains below, and the sweetly flowing pen of Prescott has, with glowing eloquence of description, thrown a charm around the still more interesting landscapes of the Andes and Cordilleras, few have condescended to notice the scenery, at least as lovely, in Western Carolina; and fewer still have even thought there were any natural objects in the Eastern part of our State worthy the passing admiration of the traveller.

But we presume this deception will, in a few years, be most agreeably dissipated, and the Cape Fear become not only the means of enriching our farmers of the interior, by bearing their hitherto useless surplus products to a ready market, but also the source of much real delight to all the admirers of nature's works.

Those who are acquainted only with the marshy banks which inclose the sluggish waters of the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, have but little idea of its foaming rapids and lofty bluffs between the former place and Haywood. The lowlands are very fertile, forming quite a contrast with the sandy undulating wire-grass region which is usually a mile distant, and much elevated above the river.

In descending from one to the other, a geologist would find but little to interest him, though there is a gradual change. Occasionally, oxide of iron may be found on the hill sides, but talcose slate, very friable, is the most common formation. In some instances the lowlands are rendered very narrow—in one, a few miles North of the pleasant little village of Summerville in this county, they disappear, and the upland reaches quite to the river, forming doubtless the highest and most remarkable cliff of the Cape Fear.

Having heard much of this bluff, in company with a friend we had the curiosity to visit it. Starting as we did from the handsome residence of Mr. Wm. L. Hall, you would be convinced before you approached the river that nature had not been inactive in that region. There the mica slate is rapidly passing into the granite formation of Buck Horn Falls; but the first thing that attracts the attention of a person strolling over these hills is a half mile distant from the river, and is nothing but common quartz, not as we ordinarily see it in large unformed masses, but run in regular bars containing small portions of charred wood. The bars are of diameters ranging from one to six inches, and of diverse lengths. The careful examination of this spot would convince the most devoted follower of Werner, if all the materials of the earth besides were produced from aqueous solution, this at least was formed from igneous fusion.

Extending our walk farther through the well cultivated fields of our friend Mr. Hall, and coming to a creek, we passed over where it fell several feet, and spread out much beyond its ordinary width. All the visible rocks are of the same character, (mica slate) though much less friable than that some distance below, except in the bed of the creek, where there is a solid body of white compact quartz, running diagonally across the stream. It is about twelve inches wide, visible for thirty feet in length, and of indefinite depth, so smooth and joined with such perfect regularity, that a connoisseur mason could hardly find fault with the workmanship.

Our steps were then directed to the Patterson Rock, for this is the name given by the inhabitants in its vicinity to the cliff before mentioned. The heavy rumbling of the distant falls, becoming more audible, was the only means by which we were warned of our nearer approach to the river. But soon we were upon the bank, and could behold, though not unmixed with fear, the awful grandeur of the scene—on our left, the terrified waters came rolling over the extended rapids, and on our right, we had a view of the beautiful flow of the river, as we are wont to behold it. On either hand, but nearer to us and much beneath, we could see the tops of the birch, pines, and poplars, and feel with all their force the expressive lines of the poet,

> I remember, I remember,
> The fir trees dark and high;
> And used to think their slender tops,
> Were close against the sky.
> It was a childish ignorance,
> But yet 'tis little joy,
> To know that heaven's farther off
> Than when I was a boy.

Thence being directed by a guide, and we surely should not have attempted it without one, we descended partly by artificial steps, and partly by ledges of rocks, forming natural stairs, until, (with all due deference to the virtuous life of our guide,) had we not before seen the noble stream flowing below, we should have concluded that he intended leading us to the I—regions, or some other "*bourne* from whence no traveller returns." With much difficulty, we reached the plain nearly on a level with the water of the river, though somewhat irregular from the fragments of fallen rocks. Though the surrounding forest had just put on its pleasant variegated hues of autumn, yet our attention was first directed to the variety and richness of the flowering evergreen around us—rhododendron, mountain laurel, &c., among which we could hear the farewell notes of the blue-bird, and also see the frightened grey squirrel, leaping from bow to bow, and chattering as if lecturing us for visiting his supposed retired abode.

On raising our eyes, this agreeable scene was forgotten in beholding the awful precipice above. The rock projecting with an angle of some 60°, its upper surface was near one hundred feet above—the highest parts are considerably more above the river. Had you been in that situation for the first time, you must have deeply felt those mingled emotions of awe and delight which the grand objects of nature always excite.

In 1776 this rock was the scene of an extraordinary, though it is believed, a well authenticated occurrence. A number of Whigs being despatched from the South-eastern part of this county, to confer with their brother patriots of Mecklenburg, and fearing the Tories, who were very numerous in Cumberland, and who dreadfully annoyed all that were even suspected of holding republican principles, were travelling up the river in canoes, which, though exceedingly difficult, was yet the safest route, as its banks were then enclosed with dense forests.

The excessive heat of an August sun, threw one of the company into a violent fever; his companions aware that confinement or death awaited them if they essayed to procure medical assistance for him, and presuming from the very unfavorable symptoms, that it could effect nothing, if procured, placed him under the shelter of this rock to breathe his last in solitude.—His disease, however, taking a favorable turn, his situation became more painful than could have been conceived before.—For although his friends had left him his rifle, yet so certain were they of his speedy death, that they provided for him no nutriment whatever. The pleasant breezes from the river, and a sweet cool spring of water, which is yet flowing in a gentle stream, had caused his fever to disappear. Yet he was so much debilitated by the attack, that he was unable to ascend the heights to procure assistance, had any of his own party been near. Thus alone, with the river on one hand, and an insurmountable precipice on the other, certain, though a lingering and horrid death, was presented to his view. While this, with all its shocking reality was passing before his mental vision, he espied a fine young buck browsing near the edge of the precipice—dragging himself with difficulty to his rifle, then selecting his opportunity, fired, and the noble animal fell below.—On this he subsisted until sufficient strength returned to enable him to escape and reach the residence of a Whig, ten miles distant. Our hero's name was Patterson—hence the Patterson rock. M.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Gerard Hall, Nov. 16th, 1849. }

At a meeting of the Students of the University of North Carolina, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, we have learned that Dr. William M. Green, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, has accepted the appointment of Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, a deep sense of the obligations under which we are placed to him, impels us to a grateful acknowledgment.

The ability with which he has discharged the arduous duties incident to the station he occupied, and the kindness and urbanity exercised towards the recipients of his mental and moral instructions, having won for him their highest respect and esteem, cause them now unfeignedly to lament the separation which will necessarily follow. And under a serious conviction of the loss our State and University must sustain by his departure, unanimously resolve:

That we deeply feel the privation to which we must be subjected by the removal of our esteemed Professor.

That, remembering with the utmost gratitude the instruction and kindness received at his hands, we do cherish, as worthy of imitation, his uniform course of usefulness.

That, together with our warmest wishes for his happiness and prosperity, we do tender our earnest desires for his success in the wide field of labor now before him.

That, sincerely acknowledging past favors, we present him with a Silver Pitcher, as a small tribute of our unbounded respect and gratitude.

That a copy of these proceedings be sent to Dr. Green, with a request that our offering be accepted.

RICH'D H. WHITFIELD,
HENRY HARDIE,
THOMAS SETTLE, JUN'R.

REV. W. M. GREEN, D. D.

TO RICHARD H. WHITFIELD, HENRY HARDIE, THOMAS SETTLE, JUN.,—*In behalf of the Students of the University of North Carolina.*

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS:—With feelings that cannot suitably be expressed, I welcome your kind communication, just put into my hands.

From my heart I thank you for your warm and generous approval of my exertions in your behalf, and for the very kind wishes you express for my usefulness and happiness in the field of my future labors. Among the many pleasant recollections of my native State which I shall carry with me to my distant home, the uniform kindness and respect received at the hands of the Students of this University will ever hold a place. The same Providence which now calls me from you will, I trust, permit us hereafter to meet occasionally on the world's wide theatre, and strengthen the ties which now so pleasantly bind us together.

For your too favorable estimate of the manner in which I have fulfilled the duties of my Professorship, and for the affectionate spirit which breathes throughout your whole communication, accept in return, my fervent prayer for the happiness of one and all of you—that happiness, especially, which "this world can neither give nor take away."

As to the rich and beautiful offering which you tender me, I accept it, with all thankfulness.—Long and fondly will I cherish it as a memorial of the young and generous spirits with whom I have been associated, and to whom I now bid an affectionate farewell.

W. M. GREEN.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 19, 1849.

Public Revenue.—We have been furnished by the Clerk of the County Court of this County (Edgecombe,) with an abstract of the Tax-lists returned to the last Term of said Court, so far as they relate to the additional subjects of taxation created by law at the last session of the General Assembly of this State—by which it appears, the revenue of the State will be increased one thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents, by the operation of the law in this county. Here it is:

Whole amount of interest given in, $49,486, on which a tax of 3 cents upon every dollar is imposed, making	$1,484 58
Number of lawyers, dentists and others, whose salaries and fees exceed 500 dollars, sixteen, on each of whom a tax of $3 is imposed, making	48 00
Total increase of revenue,	$1,532 58

Tarborough Press.

The Rise of Property.—Property has gone up here very much, at the prospect of the Rail Road's coming, and has also in Salisbury, we have been informed.—This week, real estate has been sold at 100 and 150 per cent. more than it would have brought five years ago. Several lots with houses on them, have passed hands at large advances on former values.

Business has worn a very lively aspect here this fall. The merchants, mechanics and all, appear busy, and we expect from every indication a continued 'streak of prosperity' to the place.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

Some "queer fish" at St. Louis, in allusion to the "bill for the benefit of married women," when before the Missouri Legislature, asked if it would not be better for the members to do something for the benefit of the single ladies, and not trouble themselves so much about other men's wives.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

RAILROAD TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The Asheville Messenger publishes estimates made by Mr. Fox, the Engineer of the Western Turnpike, for the cost of a Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, by way of the valleys of the Catawba and Swannanoa. The Messenger remarks that "there is not a prettier valley in the world than the Catawba for a railroad, nor one that would be more improved by one, nor one where the grading and construction would cost less, nor one that would cost less to keep it in order." The Messenger also remarks that this work "would be the making, and give lasting permanency to the Central Railroad—would link North Carolina together by one inseparable chain, which nothing could sever, and build up the western part of the State to an extent and magnificence that no one of her sons can at present conceive." "We want this subject canvassed and talked about (says the Asheville paper) at the great Railroad meeting at Greensborough on the 29th, where we expect to have able and efficient delegates." Mr. Fox's communication is subjoined:

MORGANTON, Nov. 9, 1849.

Mr. Edney: I offer the following estimate for the cost of a Rail Road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

For Grading and Masonry.

From Salisbury to Catawba River 320 miles	$160,000
From Catawba to Old Fort 75 miles	216,000
From Old Fort to Summit	135,000
Tunnel 5000 feet and approaches	172,000
From Tunnel to Tennessee line	248,000
Grading and Masonry, Total	$931,000
Superstructure, 52 lbs. $5000 per mile	905,000
	$1,836,000
Engineering and Superintendence	40,000
Equipment 6 per cent.	110,000
Grand Total	$1,986,000

I believe these calculations to be very liberal, and that the road can be built for the money.—The whole height of the blue ridge summit is, above Old Fort, 1300 feet; a Tunnel 5000 feet long reduces this to 1070 feet, which, with a grade of 80 feet to the mile, can be overcome in 13½ miles. The distance by the road from the summit to Old Fort is now 6¼ miles, and the rest of the distance can be obtained on the South side hills of the valley of the Catawba. This is supposing the worst case. It is more than probable that a further examination may reduce this summit.

No one can doubt but that this work will be of the greatest importance to the Central Rail Road, if the trade of East Tennessee could be brought this way, and that this is more than probable can be seen by comparing the distance by this route with those of the proposed Lynchburg and Tennessee Rail Road now being constructed.

The distance from Knoxville to Wilmington by this route of the Central Rail Road will be	480 miles
From Knoxville to Norfolk via Raleigh	530 "
From Knoxville to Charleston via Charlotte	500 "
From Knoxville to Norfolk via Lynchburg	597 "

From this it will be seen that whether Charleston, or Wilmington, be chosen as a seaport, the distance is all in favor of this route, and the cheapness of the line will insure the tolls being lower. Very respectfully, &c.

S. M. FOX.

NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD.

WARM SPRINGS, Buncombe Co., }
November 8, 1849. }

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have just read with pleasure, in the "Buncombe Dollar News," published yesterday, a letter from Major S. M. Fox, (written October 16) on the subject of extending the North Carolina Central Rail Road to the Tennessee line. After speaking of the Central Road as safe, he says: "*We must not stop here;* the Road must be continued West to the Tennessee line. The difficulties in the way are nothing like as great as those from Salisbury to Raleigh. The valleys of the French Broad and Catawba, offering the *easiest of plateaus for such construction.*"

When all the Atlantic States, from Florida to New Hampshire, have been exerting their utmost strength in forwarding various enterprises, connecting them with the '*Great West,*' and are thereby rapidly advancing in wealth and prosperity, how refreshing and heart-cheering is the hope, yea, the promise, that, notwithstanding our beloved old State has seemed to be given over, as being shut out from all hope of an honorable competition—as being sold to her neighbors, and her spirits sunken and pressed under the reflection—how inspiring the auspices which betoken that the Old North State may yet be redeemed, and rank equal with her sisters!

Since the Charlotte Rail Road Convention in 1847, at which time the subject of a connexion with Jonesboro', Tennessee, and Abingdon, Va., was brought to notice by a Resolution unanimously adopted, it has been my wish to ascertain whether this plan were practicable or not; and it is now my purpose to show that it is, as I intimated in a letter to a Committee in Jonesboro', and to show that it will give to our State advantages equal to those sought and enjoyed by Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, in their connexion with the West; and bright as the prospect may seem, that is held out by Major Fox, that there is a much brighter one, in the connexion alluded to with Jonesborough. I speak confidently on this subject, from a personal knowledge of the route which he proposes, and also of the one which I now bring to notice.

Jonesboro' then is the point to which attention will be invited, as the proper one for intersecting with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, and consequently with other lines stretching to the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, and, possibly, through the Cumberland Gap to the North-western States.

By a careful examination of the latest Maps with these different routes plainly marked, the important advantages of the route direct from Salisbury, *via* Lenoir, to Jonesboro', will be apparent. It will complete at once a *general system* for the State, with the advantages possessed by other States, by much the shortest practicable route, the farthest from competition with other roads, and passing through much of the finest lands in this State and East Tennessee, the trade of which would be ours without competition! Whereas, any route, farther South, through the County of Buncombe, would give a much longer line of construction, tapping the Tennessee Rail Road at or near Knoxville, where the trade is already secured to the Georgia and South Carolina Rail Roads.

Although long and expensive, this route would only serve (by a short addition hereafter of a link between Asheville and Greenville, S. C.) to do a small service for that State, and nothing *beyond the Blue Ridge* for the *Markets* of our own State; while the route by Jonesboro' would be quite as near to the *far west,* would do more for South Carolina, and would be *all-important* to our State. Complete this system, and then we may talk of building Cities at Wilmington, Beaufort and Norfolk, and there would be force and meaning in the language.

Do you ask still, can this *main stem* to the West be built? I answer, confidently, that it can! It has been my habit in some manner, to examine the country around me with an eye to road making, and especially the line of Road in question—as that part of the line from Salisbury to (or near to) Lenoir, has been chalked out by the citizens of my County (Caldwell) and others North of the Catawba River, as the proper location for the 'Western Turnpike,' connecting at Lenoir with the Caldwell and Asheville Turnpike, extending to the Tennessee line towards Jonesboro'. The routes from Salisbury and Charlotte to Fayetteville, N. C., are both known to be as fine as in any country; and a careful survey from that place to the valley of East Tennessee on remarkably easy grades for constructing a Turnpike, together with a critical observation of the Georgia, South Carolina and other Rail Roads, has convinced me that the scheme is one of easy practicability, compared with its importance.

Should the next Legislature charter this Rail Road, and employ Major Fox (or some other competent Engineer) to make a survey, (as I hope and believe it will) I am perfectly confident that he will report that this route along the highlands or ridge between the Yadkin and Catawba, through the John's River Gap and valley of Watauga, does also "afford the easiest of plateaus for such constructions," and much easier than the route he has indicated—crossing no large River, and encountering much less difficulty in the way of cliffs and short curves.

The comparative distances will be about as follows:

	miles	miles.
From Salisbury *via* Asheville to Tennessee line,	180, Knox'le	65—245
From Salisbury *via* Lenoir, to Tennessee line,	120, Jonesb'o	35—155
	60	30 90

The Asheville Messenger is out, in the paper of to-day, for the first time, in opposition, as it says, to spending one dollar on the Western Turnpike East of Asheville. I would suggest a review of this policy, in the hope that it will be satisfied with the very liberal donation made to that corner of the State, and still advocate the policy of extending the Western Turnpike until it shall connect, at or near Lenoir, with the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road.

As I am from home at this time, I must conclude for the present with the hope that this imperfect sketch may be the means of enlisting public attention, and the efforts of more able advocates than

Your humble servant,
THO. A. LENOIR.

DEFENCE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

To read the Washington "Union" one would think that in American labor there was something wrong, and that it was a crime rather than patriotism to try to make the iron we ride over, or run with, or daily use, or the clothes that keep us warm. The men who embark their hard-earned money in mills are daily denounced as monopolists, or *quasi* robbers, and every effort is made to make them odious or unpopular. To be an American manufacturer is to be, in Union parlance, a plunderer, a thief of other people's fruits of industry, a quarterer upon other people's labor. Through all the veins of that print, and of most other such prints, there runs a bitter hostility to American labor, American work and workmen, or the employment of American capital in such work, or for such workmen. Why is this so?

This ever prominent hostility of such persons to American labor, and to the employment of that labor by American capital, constantly reminds us of the early and later colonial history of this country, when British Governors and English presses manifested just the same sort of hostility. The great struggle of the British Governors was to prevent the American colonies from making even a hob-nail, much more a yard of cloth; and there was a bitter bewailment sent to England when we of New York succeeded in making homespun, and so saved the necessity of buying it from England. [See the lately published Documentary history of New York.]

We took a walk over the Appraiser's Department of our city yesterday, in the Public Stores. It was a great gratification to us to see so many signs and representations of the large commerce we had with the wide world; but when we stepped out, and were met by some workingmen friends, who reminded us winter was coming, and they would be happy if we could find for them something to do, the gratification was somewhat lessened. The rolls of patent leather we saw there imported from France and Germany, if they had been made by the hands of these our friends, we could not but think would have given *them* something to do. The rich boxes of note paper, fancy paper, &c., if they had been made in American paper mills, by American hands, would have created for our friends employ. Then the costly silks, wrought by Lyons fingers, if from our own shops, wrought by American hands, would have kept a whole army busy. As it is, our gold and silver paid for them, and another people lived upon it at our expense. The woollen department led to some reflections. There, perhaps, was the fleece of a North Carolina sheep. It had gone to England. North Carolina corn perhaps had fed the British workman who made it. The fleece and the corn, after being freighted two ways, 6,000 miles and over, paying freight, commissions, profits, and insurance, had come back again in this form, and was before us. Boxes of false hair were under the examiner's investigation. One would think Americans could furnish their own false hair; but if any one thinks so that one thinks wrong. But, in short, the more we reflected upon the demand for employment out of doors, and the immense amount of that *foreign* employment rolled up in little masses and packages in the custom-house departments, we could not think the "Union" was exactly right, or that the employment of American labor was altogether wrong, and a crime.

We never can help thinking, in this business of American labor, that there is a foreign party in this country, and a home party. To define which is which, might be severe, but any body can guess.

It is said to be a custom in Turkey, when a storekeeper is caught in a fib, to paint the front of his house black, to remain so for a month as a punishment of his crime. Suppose there were a similar law in this country. Wouldn't black be likely to become the fashionable color?—Wouldn't Mr. Cumming be constantly up to his elbows in lampblack and oil, *fixing off* the *deserving* portion of our own community? How many business houses in town would escape—besides the printing office? As to private houses, we ask no questions and hazard no conjectures.—And what would become of the White House at Washington?—what of the Capitol?—what of our State House, and all the court houses, to say nothing of the mills and blacksmith shops all over the country? No—that law may do among Turks, but it won't do in this country.

Greensborough Patriot.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25—Brigs Roberta from Long Island, Jamaica, Maria from Matanzas; Schrs. Lamartine from St. Martins, Minesota from Boston. 26—Brig Lion from Guadaloupe. 27—Brig Martha Rodgers from Charleston. 28—Schr. Matilda E. Wells from New York.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a letter to the N. O. True Delta, dated at the mines, Sept. 18.

I have now been in the mines more than a week, and am perfectly satisfied that this digging of gold is the *hardest work* that has ever been conceived of; besides this, nearly all the mines that have as yet been discovered have been completely exhausted. In order to provide for the bodily wants of the thousands who are pouring in, other mines will have to be discovered, or there will be greater suffering in this *El Dorado* than you can imagine.

Canal digging, railroad making, street paving, grave digging, music grinding, wood sawing, or cotton rolling on the levee at New Orleans, in mid summer, is a perfect luxury in comparison to gold digging.

"Poverty," it is said, "makes one acquainted with strange bed-fellows;" but a trip to California not only does this, but puts new phases on society. It would start your risibles to see the manner in which some of the kid glove and silk stocking gentry are metamorphosed into brick-makers, coffee-burners and coffee-grinders, teamsters, Virginia wagon-drivers, draymen, and almost every other conceivable pursuit, rather than undergo the hardships and privation of the mines.

I have not yet seen any soil that could be cultivated with success, without irrigation, and that it is next to impossible to do, as the water is so far from the soil which would pay to cultivate.

In my wanderings about the Territory, if I find a spot at all desirable, I shall squat upon it, but as yet I would not accept, as a free gift, all that I have seen, if the condition was that I should live upon it.

It has amused me not a little, to see the happy commingling of the elements at the mines; preachers, doctors, lawyers, sailors, school-teachers, and men of every calling, working almost side by side, as though their very existence depended on the issue. There is not one that I have seen at work, who does not perform six times as much labor as he ever did in the States, and who could, with one half of the energy that he exerts here, have every thing that his heart could crave at home. But, what man among them would be seen driving a dray, burning or grinding coffee, or paving the streets of any of our cities?

They are obliged to work here, or starve, and they bring all their efforts into requisition, that they may get a little more than their immediate wants, that they may be enabled to lay by enough to take them back to the States. Nine-tenths of those who have money enough at command, to pay their way, will, in six months from this time, be on their way back, satisfied to remain content with the sights they have seen.

It is rumored (says the New York Sun) that Colonel Fremont has found weightier reasons than gold for pitching his tent in California. We alluded some months ago, to a lot of valuable emeralds sent to this city, and placed in the hands of a lapidary, for the purpose of being cut. They were said to come from Fremont, and it is now hinted that a large number of similar emeralds, coming from the same source, are undergoing the same process. Colonel Fremont has, possibly, found the deposit from whence the Montezumas derived their magnificent emeralds.

The contraband trade of the Rio Grande is said to be very extensive, goods being smuggled across the frontier into Mexico with the utmost impunity and in large quantities. The Matamoras *Bien Publico* has the following estimates of the amount of goods smuggled over the Rio Grande in a year:

"We know, from reliable sources, that for one year the importations into Brownsville, have been $66,600,000 yards of cotton goods, the value of $4,000,000. There is no doubt whatever that these goods have not been consumed in Brownsville, nor is there a doubt as to their having been introduced clandestinely into our country. If these goods had paid the moderate duty of two cents per yard, our national treasury would have received into its coffers $132,000, instead whereof the amount received in this maritime custom-house is scarcely $32,000."

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

We were present a few evenings ago at the Coast Survey Astronomical Station, on Capitol Hill, which was put in telegraphic connexion with Cincinnati, for the purpose of determining the longitude between the two places. The electrical clocks in this city and Cincinnati having been introduced into the completed circuit, *every beat* at Cincinnati was recorded at *almost the same instant,* on Saxton's revolving cylinder in this city, and every beat of the clock here was recorded in like manner upon Mitchell's revolving plate at Cincinnati. At a moment a star passed the meridian at Washington, by the touch of a key the record of the passage was made upon the disk at Cincinnati, as well as upon the cylinder at the Washington station, and the difference of the time of the two clocks would of course indicate the difference of longitude. The difference between the two cities, it must be recollected, is upwards of five hundred miles; this distance was annihilated, and events happening at the one were instantly recorded by automatic machinery at the other. The interchange of star-signals was soon interrupted, however, by the intervention of a cloud at Cincinnati, and the remainder of the evening was occupied by the gentlemen present in a philosophical discussion on the subject of the velocity of the transmission of electricity. We were never more impressed with the power of the telegraph to annihilate space, and bring into instant mental communication individuals separated by hundreds of miles.—*National Intelligencer.*

Editorial Philosophy.—An editor, in his sanctum, as times go, ought to be a better philosopher than Diogenes in his tub. In the first place, "having to advise the public," he must write both discreetly and freely. In the next place, he must trudge daily through a vast mass of unprofitable reading to glean out what his readers demand in the way of of information and amusement. He must be ever in harness, no matter what the wear and tear of his mind and body, and, not least, he must learn to bear patiently with the non-appreciation of his efforts to please.

Richmond Times.

"Beautiful is the love, and sweet the kiss of a sister." Dobbs says a kiss from a more distant relative, isn't *much worse* to take.

FOREIGN.

REPORT OF THE CALEDONIA'S NEWS.

We give below the Telegraphic report of the foreign news brought by the Caledonia. One item of consequence, it will be perceived, is the reception of Mr. Rives by the President of France:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Bulwer, Envoy from Great Britain to the United States, had sailed from Portsmouth in the Hecate sloop of war for New York. It is said that his first business, on arriving here, will be to know what encouragement, if any, the United States have given to the attempted withdrawal of Canada from the British rule. It is understood that he has full powers to resist, energetically, all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in Nicaragua affairs. [We give this as we find it. But how are the Envoy's objects so well known? Is it not mere newspaper speculation?]

It is also understood (says our despatch) that the British Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent an annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure. [Doubtful.]

The commercial news shows an improvement of ⅛d. to ¼d. in the cotton market at Liverpool, for American descriptions, on the day previous to the steamer's sailing.

RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

Fuad Effendi has been informed by Count Nesselrode that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under surveillance. If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted so to do. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them, whether in France or England.

The decisive attitude assumed by England on the Turkish question has annoyed the Emperor very much. He has caused Count Nesselrode to address an energetic note to the English Government on the subject. In this note the Emperor protests against this hostile demonstration in the midst of peace, and against the right of England to interfere in a matter which regards only Russia and the Sublime Porte. As to the difficulties which this affair may give rise to, the interpretation of the treaty between those two Powers belongs (says the note) to them alone, and England ought to remain completely unconnected with it.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 26th October announce the arrival of the British fleet in the mouth of the Dardanelles. The instructions given by the English Envoy express still more strongly the determination to give material support to the Sultan in case of emergency, and to form a defensive alliance with him in the event of Russia undertaking hostile measures.

The instructions of the French Envoy are nearly to the same effect; but, though there was an evident desire that France and England should act in concert, it was not certain that a defensive alliance would be formed with the Sultan in case of war. It was understood, however, that France would support Turkey as long as she acted with prudence.

No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia relative to the reply of the Porte. It would be impossible for him to commence hostilities against Turkey before May next, and it was hoped, in the mean time, that the dispute would be adjusted.

La Patrie of Sunday last, on the subject of Russian and Turkish affairs, says that the French Government dispatched a courier from Paris on the 15th ultimo to St. Petersburgh, to explain to the CZAR that the sailing of the French and English fleets towards the Dardanelles was a misunderstanding.

FRANCE.

Mr. Rives, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, was received on Thursday by the President of the French Republic.

France has been quiet under the extraordinary circumstances which occurred in her capital.

Orders have been forwarded by the French Government for a steam frigate to proceed to Portici, to be placed at the Pope's disposal, as he appears decided to return immediately to Rome.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Market had again been active during the week ending the 10th inst. Speculators having operated to a considerable extent. Holders realized an ⅛ to ¼d. on American descriptions. The other descriptions brought full prices. The sales for the week were 86,474 bales. Speculators took 31,180; Exporters, 29,690 bales. The Committee's official quotations, as declared on the 10th, are as follows: Fair Upland, 6¾; Fair Mobile, 6¾; and Fair Orleans, 6¾d.

LONDON, Saturday noon, Nov. 10.

The following from Paris was received this morning:—

PARIS, Friday.—Mr. Rives, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, was received on Thursday by the President of the Republic. The latter was most gracious, but observed that in consequence of the difficulties that had arisen between the two Governments, he would have been deprived of the honor of receiving him if, instead of being a Republican Minister, he (Mr. R.) had been a monarchical Ambassador.

[Which means, we suppose, that, as a good Republican, the French President would put up with an affront from a Republican Government, which, from a King or Emperor, would be a thing to be warmly resented.]

Further foreign Intelligence.—Turkey and Russia.—The markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The London Times contains a letter from Austria of the 4th instant, from which it appears that the Emperor of Russia has carried his point with the Turkish government, despite the interferences of France and England. The Sultan has pledged himself to keep in safe custody, in one or more of the Turkish fortresses, all those refugees whose names may be given by the Austrian and Russian governments, and immediately to banish the others. Under this arrangement, Kossuth and his compatriots have no chance of ever escaping, either to England or the United States.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Chieftain, Captain Kerr, so anxiously expected by Lady Franklin, arrived in the offing, at Kirkaldy, on Wednesday evening. At the north side of Pound's-bay Captain Kerr came in contact with an intelligent looking Esquimaux, from whom he learned the particulars which he communicated to Captain Parker, of the Truelove, of Hull, and which have excited so much interest, and are now so well known through the newspapers. The Esquimaux told Captain Kerr, that he had seen four ships (not whalers) in Lancaster Sound, holding up four of his fingers; two, he said, had been there and at another place, which he pointed out in his own rude way on the chart, for four seasons; the other two ships (evidently Captain Ross's) one winter.

On being interrogated whether he saw them himself or got the information from others he pointed to his eyes as proof that he had himself seen the ships; but could not say whether the people under Captain Ross had ever come in contact with those under Captain Franklin, the distance between them being some 200 or 300 miles. On being asked if the ships were in good condition, he said they were in a good condition, he said they were in as good a state as the Chieftain was, and not in the least broken. The "captains," he said were all alive, and so were the crew; and, moreover, that they had meat in plenty, consisting of salmon, deer flesh (or beef, the word for both being the same,) so at least Captain Kerr understood the words and signs of the man.

He also said, when asked why the ships did not leave their present position, that they could not, as they were completely packed up in the ice. Three days afterward the same man came again on board of the Chieftain, and distinctly reiterated all that he had before mentioned, which left the impression on Captain Kerr's mind that what he had heard of both the expeditions was entitled to a considerable degree of credit.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the whaler Chieftan, above mentioned, we notice that of Sir James Ross and his two ships, despatched in search of Sir John Franklin, and Sir John Richardson, who went overland on the same errand. The London papers give the following account of the Ross expedition:—

Sir James, in the autumn of last year, September 11, penetrated to the westward of Leopold Island, when the ships were obliged to take up their winter quarters at fort Leopold (entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet.) In the spring of this year Sir Jas. Ross, with a party, traversed the north side of north Somerset, beyond Capes Rennell, Gifford and Buny, and finding the land tend nearly due south, he followed it to that part of the western coast, opposite Kerswell Bay, the total distance traversed being about 500 miles.

It had been his intention to trace the land down to the magnetic pole, where he had been previously, but owing to some of the party getting knocked up from fatigue he was obliged to abandon the attempt, and to return to the ships. He had determined also to detach a party toward Cape Walker, the place named in Sir John Franklin's instructions, whence he was to steer a south-west course; but this intention he was also obliged to forego on account of the great difficulty of dragging the disabled men on sledges, the foot party not being equal to the severe work.

Another detachment was sent down Prince Regent's Inlet, as far as the spot at which the provisions of the Fury were left; they reached it, and found them in a perfect state of preservation. This party then crossed over to the opposite side to Port Bowen, and returned across the inlet to the ships. A third party went from the ships, across Behring's Strait to Cape Hurd, examining that shore; they also endeavored to push up the Wellington Strait, but they found it at this time impenetrably blocked with ice.

Finding no vestige of any kind, and no flagstaff or marks, the probability is suggested that Sir John Franklin's ship passed through toward Cape Walker without any obstruction.

Sir James Ross having wintered at Leopold Island, and searched all round in every direction, now cut a canal of two miles and a half in length, with the intention of continuing the search, and proceeding to the westward to Melville Island; but immediately after getting out of this canal they unfortunately got into a field of ice, *in* which they became frozen up, and thus were carried bodily with the ice, at the rate of about eight miles a day, through Lancaster Sound, and out beyond Pond's Bay, much after the same manner in which Back's ship the Terror was drifted off Southampton Island in 1837. Sir James Ross's ships, as may easily be supposed, were in the greatest peril, and but for meeting a gale of wind, which happily broke up the field of ice and set them at liberty, the most serious consequences might have been apprehended; for as the immense mass was drifting down on the west side of Baffin's Bay the ships ran a great risk of being carried upon the bergs, and wrecked at Cumberland Island.

As it was, however, the gale and the swell having broken up the ice, the ships, as soon as they got released, stood over to the other side. It was now too late in the season to return to Leopold Island, and Sir James therefore determined on returning to England. He could never hope to reach a secure place for wintering, or in which he could be of any service in the event of Sir John Franklin being discovered. At this quarter, however, which is the most central spot in the track, they had deposited an ample supply of provisions of all kinds, and left the steam-launch; together with a quantity of fuel; while they had also erected an excellent house at Leopold Island.

With respect to Franklin, it is pretty generally known that his ships were provisioned for three full years—that is, from July, 1845; but Sir J. Franklin stated in his last letters that he could extend it to four years without serious inconvenience—that is, up to July last; but if they were fortunate enough to take any seals and birds, of which Sir James Ross obtained an ample supply, it might be said that those provisions could be eked out for a longer period.

There can be no question in the mind of any person, however, that if safe in their ships Sir John Franklin will now abandon them, and push for the nearest point whence he might hope to meet with relief.

With the facts before us we cannot help feeling that there is still much hope left of the ultimate safety of the Franklin party, and this hope is still much strengthened by another fact—namely that Sir John Ross and Sir James, were absent from England in their polar expeditions between four and five years, and for four years were not heard of, although they were only at the bottom of Prince Regent's Inlet, during which time they subsisted on their own provisions and those of the Fury for three years.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER EUROPEAN STEAMER.

The Steamer *Canada,* from Liverpool on the 16th instant, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last.

The Telegraph states that the political news which she brings is unimportant. Its most interesting feature is an account of the interview, at the National Palace, between the President of France, and Mr. Rives, who made an address on the occasion, in which he abstained from any allusion to the late diplomatic misunderstanding between the two Governments.—President Bonaparte, however, alluded to the affair in terms highly flattering to Mr. Rives and his country.

It appears that Mr. Bulwer, Minister to the United States, did not embark on board the Hecate steamer until the 15th instant, and had not sailed in the evening of that day.

There is no news from Rome. It is still said that the Pope meditates an early return to that city. The Spanish troops had received orders to return to Spain.

Advices from Constantinople to the 1st instant state that the British fleet was at anchor in Aboukir Bay, and would remain there till the arrival of a courier with the answer of Faud Effendi. Should that prove unfavorable, the fleet was to proceed immediately to Constantinople. Sir Stratford Canning had informed the Turkish Government that the English Cabinet had unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. Similar intentions were announced on the part of the French Government.

In commercial affairs, generally, there was but little change. The money market was firmer, and consols had advanced to 93¾ a 93⅞. Cotton had also advanced, and was higher by an eighth of a penny than the preceding week.

Morocco.—The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French seems to increase in violence. The French consul at Mogadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously, and a French frigate has been sent to his relief. There is every probability of the affair ending in the bombardment of Tangiers.

Hungary.—The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, written at Casoha, has been published, and is said to be an enthusiastic and poetical document.

He proceeds as follows: Speaking of Gorgey, he said, "The ingrate, whom thou hast fattened with thy abundance, arose against thee, a traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast been betrayed—thou hast been sold, O, my country! thy death-sentence hath been written, beloved of my heart! by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt. Yes, in the fervor of my boldest thoughts, I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of the Omnipresence as have believed that he would ever have proved a traitor to his country! Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had, but a little space before, deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend even to the best and inmost drop of his heart's blood. He hath done treason to his mother; and the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the warm life blood shed to save his country. Base gain has more value in his eyes than his country, and God hath abandoned him, as he hath abandoned his God, for his allies in hell.

"Magyars! beloved companions! blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place. It was necessary; for the people had bestowed upon him their confidence. The army loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud. Nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and hath repaid the love of the army with hatred and treachery. Curse him, oh! ye Magyars! Curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him milk!"

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16th.

Cotton.—The accounts received by the American steamer, on Tuesday, were somewhat contradictory as to the state of the weather generally; but the advanced prices, with comparatively small receipts at the ports, and very short shipments making to England, gave unreserved confidence to holders. There has consequently been a steady demand, and the market closed at an advance of ⅛d. per lb. on middling to fair American. The Cotton trade generally has been steady, and prices of all descriptions of American, as compared with those of last week, are an average of ⅛d. per lb. dearer. The sales of the week are 50,970 bales, of which speculators took 30,960, exporters 730, leaving 19,380 of all kinds for the trade.—The advices brought by the Niagara do not appear to have exercised any particular influence on the trade, as both buyers and sellers were prepared for the accounts she brought from the cotton districts of America.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The brig Marion, Capt. Gage, from Honduras, brings dates to 22d October. A letter, dated Balize 22d, states that, on the 29th of August, the American brig M. C. Draper was wrecked 100 miles North of San Juan, through the treachery of the pilot. All hands camped on the beach. During the night the camp was attacked by Indians, who robbed it of all its provisions and clothing. The captain of the brig proceeded with a number of friendly Indians to Quamwatla, to attack the pirates and recover the property. The inhabitants had fled from the village, which was burnt by the Indians who accompanied the crew of the Draper. The party again returned to the beach, where, after twenty-two days of extreme suffering, they were picked up and taken to Balize. Upon the news of the sacking of Quamwatla being conveyed to San Juan de Nicaragua, the Mosquito King and his Commissioner proceeded up the coast to Prinzapalka, to get evidence in the case. He obtained from the individual who acted as pilot and lured the brig to destruction, a false account of the whole affair. He made numerous erroneous statements, rebutting the evidence previously adduced. Here the affair rests. It is said to have produced much excitement among the Indians, and to make the most of the occurrence, the Mosquito King and an English agent were taking affidavits to send to England.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for S D Moore, F Fries, H Winkle, E Vogler, J R & J Sloan, N A Ramsey, J & F Garrett, J H & J Martine, Capt T F Peck, Mrs Jeffreys, J H Hall, R M Orrell.

Nov. 28.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J Kyle, I Samsen, C Benbow, S W Tillinghast & Co, Capt Bradford, M N Leary, J & T Waddill, H Branson & Son, S Boon, E J Hale, J R Murchison, and Rockfish Co, of this place; and for M Bowen & Son, P A Ledford, W B Vincent, J T Pope & Co, J Cowles, A Hall, K Davis, and W Beasley, of the interior.

Nov. 29.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, Watson & McDonald, H & E J Lilly, Taylor & Underwood, C A McMillan, B Rose & Son, T S Lutterloh, W J McConnell, Hall, Sackett & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J Worth, Boger & Maxwell, B T Craven, J & C J Cowles, Rev E A Smidt, Rankin & McLean, A Hunt, Rockfish Man Co, J D Williams, J H & J Martine, Tyson & Person, Mrs E Walton, J W Baker, J Lauken, C J Yates, J W Wooten, A M Campbell, G T Barksdale, N King & Co, W T Andrews, W McIntyre, Randolph Co, and others.

Nov. 30.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Kyle, S T Hawley & Son, H Branson & Son, P Shaw, D Johnson, G Deming, J & T Waddill, S Boon, J A Gilchrist, Ray & Pearce, J Utley, S W Tillinghast & Co, E W Willkings, Cook & Powell, J D Williams, T J Johnson & Co, D McNeill & Co, and Mrs Brown, of this place; and for A C McIntosh, W Beatty, J Cowles, W P Gillis, W Murphy & Co, N A Ramsey, and H A London & Co, of the interior.

Nov. 30.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, J H & J Martine, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, J D Williams, J & C J Cowles, J J Piggott & Co, F D Breece, H & E J Lilly, Hannah Stauber, H M Waugh, E Beargar, Miss L Bagge, J Worth, A Zachery, Pritchard, Rosebrough & Co, W & J Andrews, Transom & Brothers, J A Weirman, W A Lash, Boner & Crist, Catharine Stauber, Bowman & Donnell, J Newlin, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, T S Lutterloh, J McIver, Rowan Factory, G Lauder, Boger & Maxwell, J Newton, B G Worth, E W Willkings, T S & C Lutterloh.

For Sale by E. W. Willkings,

Fresh Imported Lime.
Calcined Plaster Paris.
Land Plaster.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.

Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

We have pleasure in publishing the following Report of the Committee of the Board of Commissioners, showing that the precautionary measures adopted by the proper authorities are working out their legitimate results—the confinement of the disease to those who had been exposed to infection before the existence of any case was known.

We have been gratified to find, from the animated appearance of our streets, as well as from letters and verbal information, that there has been no panic in the country. Though the extent of our trade has been doubtless somewhat diminished, yet it has been quite large. This gratifying fact is an evidence of the soundness of the policy of telling the public the whole truth in the matter, which, it may be relied on, we shall continue to do. We entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Committee, that no danger need be apprehended by persons coming here to transact business, for there is no reason why such persons should be within the neighborhood of any infection:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee report, that during the week ending this day, there have been two new cases of Small Pox, occurring in families living near the one in which the disease originally broke out, and with which they had had intercourse. These families have been guarded for more than a week past, and have had no intercourse with other families during that time. The committee have every reason to believe that the precautions adopted will prevent the extension of the disease beyond the limits of the families in the neighborhood in which it first occurred, which is in a remote part of the town, or of those who were in intercourse with them. They express, decidedly, the opinion, that persons in the business part of the town, and persons coming to town to transact business, are in no danger of contracting the disease.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOS. AREY,
JAS. SUNDY,
WM. McLAURIN,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3.

P. S. The Committee stop the press to state that there is one very mild case of Varioloid, so mild as to have been of doubtful character, of a Physician who had attended the Hospital, and who resides out of the town.

THE FOREIGN NEWS in this paper, up to the 16th ult. from Liverpool, is of special interest. The Reception of Mr. Rives by the French Government—the repeated advance in the price of Cotton—the return of Sir James Ross from his fruitless search after Sir John Franklin's Expedition—the condition of the Russian and Turkish question—are all of importance. In addition to which, is the account of the destruction of a Mosquito town by a party of Americas. Of course an effort will be made to induce England to take up this quarrel of its *protege*, the Indian King of Mosquito.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We copy two articles on the subject of Rail Roads to the Western boundary line of North Carolina, to which we refer the reader, as of more than ordinary interest. No one can fail to regard as of the utmost importance to every section of our State, a connection of Western North Carolina and Tennessee with the Atlantic, and especially if it can be so accomplished as to bring its trade and travel through our own State to our own ports. This may become much more easy of accomplishment if it be true, as we see no reason to doubt, that the discovery of a new mode of making Iron will reduce the price of that article one half, and consequently reduce the cost of Rail Roads about one-fourth.

There is a view of the subject which neither Mr. Fox nor Mr. Lenoir has taken. The former states the distance from Knoxville to Wilmington, via Raleigh, at 480 miles. Now the route via Fayetteville from Knoxville to Wilmington is but 445 miles, a difference of 35 miles in favor of this route. Or, taking the river from this place to Wilmington, the distance is about the same; but the cost of transportation on the river is vastly less than it can be on a rail road.

The distance from this place to Knoxville is only 355 miles. To Jonesborough, (which Mr. Lenoir with strong reason considers the best point for a connection,) it is only 265 miles from this place.

NEWS.—From the account of a Railroad Meeting at Waynesborough on the 21st ult., we copy the following paragraph:—

"Mr. Howze next addressed the meeting. He remarked upon rising, that he could not refuse to yield to a call when the subject of internal improvement was at stake. He then went into an enumeration of the benefits other States, far less fertile than North Carolina, had received by internal improvements, and cited the instance of a farmer in Chatham, who sent a quantity of produce to Fayetteville, and after paying for wagoning, commissions, &c. fell in debt. And there were many such cases."

Now some of our mercantile friends would like to be furnished with names and dates of some of those "many cases," and especially to be informed what description of produce a man *could have* brought to market from Chatham that would not pay for wagoning, commissions, &c. But perhaps the "&c." means a liberal allowance for the original cost of the produce, which, added to the wagoning, and commissions, left the farmer in debt. We have heard of many farmers who were in debt after selling their produce, but never of any description of produce which was not worth a good deal more than the price of hauling from Chatham, and commissions.

But, if produce will not bear wagoning 40 to 60 miles, at $4 to $6 a ton, what would be the loss of the farmer if he should send the same kind of produce on Mr. Howze's proposed Railroad, from Chatham to Wilmington, 175 miles, at about $10 a ton? especially as almost every article which Chatham sends to market brings a higher price in Fayetteville than in Wilmington?

Among the Premiums awarded at the late Fair of the South Carolina Institute at Charleston, were the following:—

Rockingham Manufacturing Company, N. C., for the 2d best Cotton Osnaburgs, a Diploma.

Rockingham Manufacturing Company, N. C., for the best Cotton Bagging, a Silver Medal.

Mr. Mostello, Lincoln Mills, N. C., for the best specimen of Writing Paper, a Diploma.

Mrs. Lane, North Carolina, for the best Mexican Cotton and Wool Cloak, a Diploma.

DINNER TO THE HON. R. M. SAUNDERS.—A Committee of the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, have tendered to Gen. Saunders the compliment of a Public Dinner, on the occasion of his return home from Spain, and the General has accepted the invitation for the 6th inst. The committee consists of Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, B. B. Smith, Hon. J. H. Bryan, and J. G. B. Roulhac.

DISTILLERY BURNT.—We regret to hear that the Turpentine Distillery of Louis F. Carr, Esq., in Sampson county, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. We have not heard the extent of the loss.

There is no sufficient reason that we know of, why we should condescend to notice the personal attack of the Wilmington Commercial on the Editor of this paper. We might point out several falsehoods, but "the game is not worth the candle."

MR. CLAY.—On the night before Mr. Clay left New York for Washington, he was called on by an immense crowd of friends, with banners, torches, music, &c. Being called for, Mr. Clay advanced to the porch of the house in which he was staying, and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, I am come here as a peace-maker. I wish I had the authority of a commission in my pocket to compel you to keep the peace, and to make you observe law and order. (Laughter.) I should certainly suppress this nocturnal exhibition of your feelings. (Renewed laughter.) Having had a week's leisure, before going to Congress, I thought I could not employ it better than in coming to New York, to exchange feelings of satisfaction with those to whom I am indebted for so many marks of attachment in days gone-by—to brighten those ancient friendships founded on principles cherished by us in common. (Great cheering.) Although I cannot now expect to be long in the councils of my country, you will find me, at the opening of the session, where I have always been. (Great cheering.) I have crossed the mountains earlier this fall than is necessary. I have done so in order that I might escape the severity of a winter passage.

I am now on my way to my post of duty, (cheers,) with no personal ambition to gratify—no selfish object to accomplish—no desires for honors except those showered upon me by my countrymen. (Tremendous cheering.) When I go there I shall find Congress in the most extraordinary position in which it was ever found before—a state of perfect equilibrium. Out of it, perhaps, may result lessons of justice, moderation and patriotism. (Cheers.) For my own part, I go there to discharge, in the best manner I can, the sacred duties that devolve upon me. I have no enmities to gratify. I will devote the energies of my life to the honor, the glory, and the interests of my country. (Immense cheering for some minutes.) I will go for the purpose, as far as my humble talents can contribute to it—for the purpose of promoting that interest that stands paramount to all others, the Union of the States; that union, without which there is no security for commerce, or all the blessings we enjoy in this great republic.

They may tell you that liberty in the abstract is a glorious idea; and so it is. But without union, I repeat it, there is no security for peace, for commerce, for practical liberty itself. I therefore go to attend to that important object which lies above all and beyond all other interests in this land of ours. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is impossible for any one to come before an audience in this great Empire City, without giving utterance to some observations unsuited to the occasion.—(Loud cries of "go on," "go on.") You tell me to go on; but who will supply the ammunition? Gentlemen, I have come out most reluctantly, in compliance with your wishes. I found myself completely prostrated with the hospitalities of your city during my short visit; but I could not resist the impulse I felt to present to you my thanks for your past kindness and your present attachments. I am on my way to Washington, and as I must be stirring early in the morning, and hope to get some rest to-night, gentlemen, I must bid you all good night.

At Baltimore Mr. Clay met with a most enthusiastic reception. In a short speech which he made, he thus alluded to the slavery question:—

"In my humble judgment, gentlemen, both parties who are so clamorous upon that question are in error. One contends that, without an enactment of Congress prohibiting slavery, the institution will take root in those territories; the other contends against the constitutionality of such an act, as depriving them of the right of moving their slaves thither. In my opinion both are practically wrong, inasmuch as the question evidently settles itself. Slavery can never exist in those territories. The climate, the soil, and the industrial pursuits of the people all forbid it."

"There is one point on which I feel at liberty to express myself fully: I allude to the union of the States. This question is, in my view, paramount to all others. There is none of sufficient importance to be considered in connexion with it. Under all circumstances, and in every event, I shall labor for its perpetuity. Let the storm come from what quarter it may, I shall be prepared to meet it, and stand by our glorious confederacy. I look upon the dissolution of the Union as being productive of every possible evil that could befall us as a nation. Our country would need no historian.—The history of Greece would be her history. Entangling foreign alliances, internal commotions of every character, would speedily follow. Some daring military chieftain or chieftains would arise and play the part of a Philip or an Alexander.—We should be involved in wars, wars, wars!—Wars, most bloody and devastating, would be entailed upon us. I trust in God, gentlemen, that such a time may never arrive, and my untiring efforts shall be directed against it."

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 26th ult. Gov. Seabrook's message discusses the subjects of Federal Relations (the Wilmot Proviso, &c.)—Free Schools—the Bank of the State—the State Debt—Military Affairs, &c. The Columbia Telegraph states the substance of that portion relating to the Wilmot Proviso, as follows:—

"After a survey of our present position and that of the North in reference to this controversy, and a strong expression of the feelings which the pride and patriotism of every true Southerner must cause him to re-echo, the Governor proceeds to suggest, firstly—That the Governor be empowered by statute in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, by Congress, *either to convoke the Legislature if not in session at the time, or to issue writs of Election for a Convention of the people.* The circulation of inflammatory publications, letters, or pictorial representations, is also pressed upon the attention of the Legislature—the legality of penal safeguards against them maintained; and the Legislature recommended to make such offences punishable by severe and definite penalties, and the existing laws to be so modified as to prevent the mails from becoming a medium for their transmission."

On the subject of Free Schools, after a high tribute to the usefulness and value of the College, the Governor proceeds to point out the duty of improving the present Free School system. The inefficiency of the Teachers, he deems one reason of the limited advantage arising from them; and recommends *the organization of a separate department in the College*, as a kind of Normal School *for preparing graduates for Teachers.*—The appointment of a Superintendent is also recommended.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial makes an important disclosure. He declares that the Hon. R. H. Gillett, the late Locofoco Solicitor of the Treasury, informed him just a year ago, that the present Congress "would be called upon to authorise a loan of between twenty and forty millions of dollars, to be applied to the inaudited claims and expenses of the Mexican war, and to provide for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty."—This information was published at the time, and the Union promptly and vehemently denied that there would be any such deficiency. Mr. Walker, too, the Secretary of the Treasury, published a statement precisely opposite, declaring that the means of the Treasury would be ample.

Now there can be no doubt that Mr. Gillett had access to the facts, and that Mr. Walker at least, if not the Editor of the Union, knew full well that the deficiency, now ascertained, would occur. But there was not honesty enough in the Administration to admit the fact. It was then concealed, and is still denied by the Union, for the purpose of throwing upon the present Administration the odium and responsibility of increasing the public debt.

"The great cardinal principle of democracy is, *that the people shall control the government.*—The great cardinal principle of federalism is just the reverse—namely, *that the government shall control the people.*"—*Washington Union.*

If this be so, what thorough federalists are they who have controlled the people for the past twenty years.

The Union adds, that "the federal party is in favor of national debts and heavy taxes." Another evidence of the identity of the federal and locofoco parties; since it is undeniable that our national debt has been created by the Locofoco party.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—Our readers will recollect that a controversy has occurred as to whether the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, in 1820, unanimously approved of the Missouri Compromise Law. The fact was stated by Senator Dix of N. Y. last session, who said that Mr. Monroe had proposed to his Cabinet two questions, touching the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territory of the United States, and that those members had *all* of them answered in writing affirming the power.—Mr. Dix made this statement, and Col. Benton afterwards repeated it, upon the authority of a passage in the Diary of John Quincy Adams, who was Secretary of State in 1820. Mr. Calhoun, (Mr. Monroe's Secretary of War,) disputed the accuracy of Mr. Adams's Diary. He said that according to his recollection there was not time to prepare the written opinions which Mr. Monroe desired, and that none were given. He held that a diary was no evidence except against him that kept it: that though he would not call in question the veracity of Mr. Adams, yet he (Mr. A.) was "a man of strong prejudices, hasty temper, and much disposed to view things as he desired."

The son of Mr. Adams, who has possession of his father's Diary, has published all that relates to the subject. It is too long for our paper, but it places the fact beyond question. There is a particularity in the details of the meetings and consultations of the Cabinet, of conversations between Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun, and of the acts and orders of the President, too marked to admit of a doubt. We give the material parts of the Diary:—

"1820. March 3d. When I came this day to my office, I found there a note requesting me to call at one o'clock, at the President's house. He expected that the two bills for the admission of Maine, and to enable Missouri to make a constitution, would have been brought to him for his signature, and he had summoned all the members of the administration, to ask their opinions in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State, upon two questions. 1st, Whether Congress had a constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territory? and 2d, whether the 8th section of the Missouri bill, (which interdicts slavery *forever* in the territory north of 36½ latitude,) was applicable only to the territorial state, or would extend to it after it should become a state? As to the first question, it was unanimously agreed that Congress have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, and yet neither Crawford, Calhoun nor Wirt, could find any express power to that effect given in the constitution; and Wirt declared himself very decidedly against the admission of any implied powers.

[Here follows a detailed account of the Cabinet discussion between Messrs. Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, in which the former maintained that "Congress had a right to say that no State undertaking to establish slavery should be admitted into the Union, *and that a State which should undertake to establish it would put herself out of the pale of the Union.*"]

"The President said, he wished the written opinion of the members of the cabinet, without discussion, in terms as short as it could be expressed, and merely that it might be deposited in the Department of State. I told him that I should prefer a dispensation from answering the second question, especially as I should be alone here in the opinion which I entertained; for Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy, cautiously avoided giving any opinion upon the question of natural right, but assented to the slave-sided doctrine that the eighth section of the bill, word "*forever*," and all, applied only to the time and condition of the territorial government. I said, therefore, that if required to give any opinion upon the second question, standing alone, it would be necessary for me to assign the reasons upon which I entertained it. Crawford saw no necessity for any reasoning about it, but had no objections to my assigning my reasons. Calhoun thought it exceedingly desirable that no such argument should be drawn up and deposited. He therefore suggested to the President the idea of changing the terms of the second question, so that it should be "whether the 8th section of the bill was consistent with the constitution?" which the other members of the administration might answer affirmatively, assigning their reason, because they considered it applicable only to the territorial state; while I could answer it, also affirmatively, without annexing any qualification. To this the President readily assented, and I as readily agreed. The questions are to be framed accordingly. * * * * *

"After this meeting, I walked home with Calhoun, who said that the principles I had avowed were just and noble, but that in the southern country, whenever they were mentioned, they were always understood as applying only to white men. Domestic labor was confined to the blacks, and such was the prejudice, that if he, who was the most popular man in his district, were to keep a white servant in his house, his character and reputation would be irretrievably ruined. I said that this confounding of the ideas of servitude and labor, was one of the bad effects of slavery, but he thought it attended with many excellent consequences. It did not apply to all kinds of labor; not, for example, to farming. He himself had often held the plough, as had his father: manufacturing and mechanical labor was not degrading. It was only menial labor—the proper work of slaves—no white person could descend to that; and it was the best guarantee to equality among the whites. It produced an unvarying level among them. It not only did not excite, but did not even admit of inequalities, by which one man could domineer over another.

"I told Calhoun I could not see things in the same light," &c.

[We omit here some incendiary observations of Mr. Adams, unfit for publication.]

"March 5th. The President sent me, yesterday, the two questions in writing, upon which he desired to have answers in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State. He wrote me that it would be in time, if he should have the answers to-morrow. The first question is in general terms, as it was stated at the meeting on Friday. The second was modified to an inquiry whether the 8th section of the Missouri bill is consistent with the constitution. To this I can, without hesitation, answer by a simple affirmative, and so, after some reflection, I concluded to answer both.

March 6th. I took to the President my answers to his two constitutional questions, and he desired me to have them deposited in the Department, together with those of the other members of the administration. They differed only as they assigned their reason for thinking the eighth section of the Missouri bill consistent with the constitution, because they considered it as applying only to the territorial term; and I barely gave my opinion, without assigning for it any explanatory reason. The President signed the Missouri bill this morning."

Mr. Westcott of Florida discovered last winter, in the State Department, an entry on "the register of letters received 1817 to 1820, No. 1," in the handwriting of Mr. King, a clerk of the Department, who has been many years dead, to the following effect:

"March 8, 1820. Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Wirt and Thompson, Messrs. Washington, March 4, 1820. Their opinions in writing upon the constitutionality of the law for the admission of Missouri into the Union."

This certainly confirms the statement of Mr. Adams. By whom, and why, the opinions have been abstracted from the files of the State Department, is a mystery.

DEATH OF GEN. CLINCH.—Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, formerly a distinguished officer of the Army, and more recently a member of Congress from Georgia, died at Macon on Tuesday last. He was a native of Edgecombe county, N. C.

"Democrats are ever conscious of the truth of the maxim, that "power is always stealing from the MANY to the FEW;" in other words, *that government is constantly usurping control over the people.*"—*Washington Union.*

Certainly none ought to be more conscious of the truth of the maxim, for none ever made more rapid progress than they, during the last twenty years, in illustrating it.

We learn, incidentally, that last evening the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens had been elected to fill the place in the United States Senate held at the last session by Senator Fitzpatrick, and, further, that Senator King has been re-elected.—*Union.*

Postscript.

GREAT NEWS.—The Greensborough Patriot comes to us this morning with near six columns of deeply interesting matter from the great Rail Road Convention in that place on Thursday last. There were over 150 Delegates from 27 Counties in this State and Virginia. We cannot do justice to the subject in a brief postscript, but will publish the whole next week. Suffice it to say now, that the Convention found only $204,800 of absolute subscriptions, and then fifty-one hundredths of the remainder were agreed to be taken by responsible gentlemen or companies in the Convention. So that about $630,000 are made up. We rejoice in the full assurance that the remainder will be secured, and this great work be accomplished. Among many great speeches by distinguished sons of North Carolina, Gen. Saunders's is spoken of, in the Patriot and verbally, as *the* speech of the occasion.

A NEW TUNE FROM AN OLD ORGAN.—The Washington Union has been seized with a sudden fit of "retrenchment and economy." Speaking of the deficit officially reported of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars in the means of the treasury to meet its engagements, the Union has not a word of complaint against those who created the need for the money by their extravagance, but is exceedingly abusive of those who have to devise the means to meet the emergency. After indulging in nearly a column of slang, the Union cries out,—

"Let the people demand retrenchment and economy. Let the money be saved by forbearing to recommend and make unnecessary appropriations. Let retrenchment take place in all the departments of the public service in which it can be safely done. Let the army be reduced. Let the navy be reformed. Let Congress dismiss all supernumerary officers connected with the government, and send out fewer ships to sea. Let retrenchment take place in the departments. Let all unnecessary officers be dismissed. Let the Department of the Interior, which the whole country now sees is not only unnecessary, but a dangerous excrescence upon our system, be abolished. Let these reforms be made, and there will be no need of adding to the burden of taxes which the people now bear, nor of borrowing money and thus increasing the national debt, which the people will ultimately have to pay. This is the policy which should be pursued, and this policy the people, we are confident, will demand."

Excellent advice! The pity is that the Union did not enforce it upon Mr. Polk and his Administration.

The impudence and mendacity of the Union are certainly wonderful. See the following extract from that paper:—

"For many years the northern federalists have been assailing the institutions of the South; and since they commenced the Missouri controversy, they have been sedulously engaged in building up the abolition party and in disseminating anti-slavery sentiments, in order to break down the democratic party of the North. But still the whig leaders of the southern States cherished their alliance with these men, and gave them strength in the South while they were warring against the South. They made plausible apologies for their conduct, and by falsely charging, in the face of well-known facts, that the democrats of the North were also hostile to southern interests, they duped and deceived the rank and file of the southern whig party," &c. &c. &c.

Now isn't this cool, uttered as it is in the very face of the late coalition of the Locofocos and abolitionists in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, &c., and in the face of the two Van Burens, father and son?

Since our statement appeared, we have learned that our information in some of its parts was incorrect; but that portion of it of which we were cognizant ourself, *is correct.* That which we obtained from others, appears to have been incorrect in a few particulars; such as in regard to the issue of the Bench warrant, which was issued upon the affidavit of Mr. Levingston, but which fact we did not know at the time.

It *is true* that both the Coroner and the clerk of the court were looking for Mr. Ashe, the Sheriff, on Thursday morning, and we have learned since, that Mr. Ashe was also in pursuit of the clerk. So that they missed each other, which is no very surprising occurrence.

In justice to Mr. Ashe, we must say that we did not intend to impute any blame to him in our statement. We have not heard any one attach the slightest blame to him; but we learn from good authority, that he was busily engaged (on the day after it was understood that the Jury of Inquest had agreed on a verdict) in making preparations to bring the case before the Court at the earliest moment, and that the Bench warrant was in fact issued under his advice, when applied to by a citizen of this place. Our article was designed to vindicate others who had been cruelly misrepresented, and we regret that any one should have so misunderstood it as to have supposed that we meant to censure the Solicitor.

North Carolinian.

Contested Election in Congress.—Mr. Miller, who was fairly elected as a Whig member from Iowa, is in Washington, with the verified testimony of the poll-books, to claim his seat. The Governor's certificate was given to his competitor, Mr. Thompson, which prima facie entitles him to be regarded as the incumbent. In the case of Letcher and Moore, which occurred during the Administration of Gen. Jackson, both claimants were denied participation in organizing the House.

There is also a contested seat from Pennsylvania, where a Whig member is entitled to his place. It becomes a serious question whether a member has a right to participate in the organization of the House in cases of this sort.—*New York Express.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DEC. 3.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6¾ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5¾ a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	8¾ a 9½	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	11 a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced; last sales at 9¼ to 9⅜. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 6½ to 10. Corn 60 to 62, quotations nominal. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Hay 62½ to 63. Lard dull at 8 cents. Lime, no arrivals; quotations nominal. No sales of Lumber.—Cuba Molasses 25 cts. Turpentine 1 92½. Rosin 1 25 to 2 25. Spirits 24 to 24½. Tar 1 30 to 1 40. Salt 15 to 20. Shingles 1 75 to $2. Timber 5 00 to 9 00.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—From 1,000 to 1,200 bales brought in this week. Prices range from 9½ to 10 cents—principally 9¾. Flour 5¼ to 6¼ per bbl.

N. C. Argus.

At Charleston, Cotton has risen ⅛, but is still ⅛ below the highest point it had reached. Sales at 9 to 11. Fair 10⅛. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Corn 54 to 56.

Cotton at Columbia 8¾ to 10¼. At Macon 8½ to 9¾.

At New York, Cotton has advanced. Fair Uplands quoted at 11¼. Corn 58 to 61. Flour 4 50 to 5 18.

Total receipts of Cotton 493,123 bales, against 535,803 last year.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN Apprentice to the Saddle and Harness making Business. One from the country would be preferred

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dennis J. Simmons, Mr. POINDEXTER SHEMWELL, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH L., daughter of Mr. Geo. W. McDonald.

In Anson county, on Thursday, the 22d inst., by Jas. Broadaway, Esq., JOHN HOGAN LILLY, Esq., to Mrs. MARY LEE.

In Union county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Moore, Mr. JOHN E. SEEGER, of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS. Also, on the 15th inst., by D. A. Covington, Esq., Mr. JAS. M. GREEN, of Anson, to Miss MARTHA E. daughter of Benjamin C. Asheraft, Esq.

In Chesterfield District, S. C., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Moore, Mr. WM. P. BAKER, of Union county, N. C., to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Dr. McBride. Also, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Moore, Mr. WM. LOWRY, Jr., of Anson county, to Miss FRANCES COLLINS.

In Robeson county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. DANIEL McCALLUM to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Col. A. McEachern.

In Newbern, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. M. C. Braker, THOMAS C. HOOPER, of Warren county, to Miss MARY E., daughter of J. C. Stevenson, Esq.

In Ashborough, on the 27th ult., by the Rev'd Eli Caruthers, J. J. JACKSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Pittsborough, to Miss LUCY JANE, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Ashborough.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. DAVID W. TURNER to Miss HARRIET C., daughter of Mr. David Carr, all of Duplin.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, Mrs. MARTHA COIT, a native of Philadelphia, aged 71.

[The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of A. E. Gersh.]

In this town, on the 25th ult., Mr. DAVID OLIPHANT, aged about 30 years.

In Robeson county, on the 3d ult., Mr. ROBT L. FAIRLY, in the 24th year of his age. Thus it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the world this excellent young man, whose talents secured the respect, and whose kindness and warmth of heart excited the love of all who knew him.—Endowed with talents calculated to be useful, and animated with a spirit of piety and benevolence which led him to submit to self-denial for the sake of doing good, we had hoped that our Creator intended him to be a rich blessing to the Church and the world. But it otherwise seemed good to Infinite Wisdom.

Those associated with him for several years in the studies and duties of the Academy, can bear testimony to his exemplary deportment, and his humble and unaffected piety,—manifested in health by his pious conversation and fervent prayers, and especially by his peaceful and triumphant death. The example and character of this pious young man give no cause to his affectionate and bereaved parents to "mourn as those who have no hope."—*Com.*

At her father's residence in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., after a painful illness of fifteen days, Miss MARY ANN McEACHERN, in the 18th year of her age. This amiable young lady was the only daughter of fond parents, and, endued with a most lovely disposition, had won the esteem of all who knew her; and irreparable indeed was the loss when Death mocked the physician's skill, and claimed her as his own. But, though great is the mental anguish of the bereaved parents, they sorrow not as those who have no hope; for, having lived an exemplary christian, in her last moments she evinced such indubitable evidence that "all was well," as to leave no doubt in the minds of her friends that her pure spirit, liberated from its tenement of clay, has, on bright Angel's wings, flown to blissful abodes beyond the sky, and that now it lives in all the fullness of God at the right hand of His glory.—*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 18th ult., of putrid sore throat, JAMES, son of Wm. L., and Mary Terry, aged four years. Also, on the 23d ult., of putrid sore throat, ELI, son of Wm. L., and Mary Terry, aged six years. "Insatiate Archer, could not one suffice?"—Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice our peace was slain!"

In Alamance county, on the 24th ultimo, Dr. JAMES A. CRAIG, aged about 53 years.

In Orange county, on the 19th ult., at the residence of Dr. F. R. Freeman, Mr. MATTHEW MORRIS, aged about 28 years. His occupation was that of a laborer. He came into the neighborhood an entire stranger, about two years ago, and said his relatives lived in Mo

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day..

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmoud, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

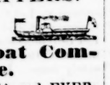
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for issue of a Certificate of Two Shares of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.

Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1½ miles from the Bridge, containing 70½ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, ploughs, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-tlJ

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

FASHIONABLE *Clothing Establishment,*

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

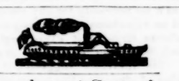
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS! *Cheap for Cash.*

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4in

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.

Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.

Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE. *LAND FOR SALE.*

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED *Pain-Destroyer,* AND HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

DR. TOWNSEND'S

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good, I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the convulsive ave of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, nourishes and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one